



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROTECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

RULE 126. Bakers' products sold or offered for sale in stores in which groceries or other articles are sold shall be kept in a cleanly manner in suitable covered cases or receptacles.

RULE 127. Stores in which bakers' products are the principal articles sold shall be kept in a cleanly condition at all times. Bread, cake, cookies, etc., offered for sale shall be kept covered, as far as possible, to prevent contamination by dust and flies.

RULE 128. No foodstuff which is to be offered for sale shall be stored or kept in any living or sleeping room of any house.

RULE 129. Foodstuffs shall not be exposed in open windows or doorways, or in front of stores, unless properly protected from dust, flies, and animals.

RULE 130. Provisions and foodstuffs of any kind shall not be carried through any street, private way, or public place unless properly protected from dust and flies. [Regulation board of health, adopted May 10, 1910.]

MEDICAL CHESTS.

[Acts of 1907.—Chap. 164, sec. 1.]

Every person, firm, or corporation operating a factory or shop in which machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose, or for any other purpose except for elevators, or for heating or hoisting apparatus, shall at all times keep and maintain free of expense to the employees, such a medical and surgical chest as shall be required by the local board of health of any city or town where such machinery is used, containing plasters, bandages, absorbent cotton, gauze, and all other necessary medicines, instruments, and other appliances for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises.

RULE 131. In compliance with the foregoing act of the legislature the Chelsea Board of Health requires the following medical and surgical appliances to be kept and maintained by factories and shops in Chelsea:

- 1 pair of scissors, straight (2½-inch blade).
- 1 elastic tourniquet (minimum 24 inches).
- 1 roll 2-inch adhesive plaster.
- 1 dozen 2-inch gauze bandage.
- 1 pound absorbent cotton.
- 1 yard sterile gauze.
- 10 yards canton flannel (used with carron oil for burns).
- 100 tablets 14-grain corrosive sublimate and citric acid.
- 6 whitewood strips, 40 by 4 by 3.16.
- 2 pillows.
- 1 package pins.
- 3 dozen safety pins.
- 4 ounces spirits of ammonia, aromatic (rubber stopple).
- ½ gallon of carron oil.
- 1 pint of brandy.
- 1 pint of sulphonaphthol.

[R. L.—Chap. 104, sec. 41.]

* * * All factories and workshops shall be well lighted, well ventilated, and kept clean. Suitable receptacles for expectoration shall be provided in all factories and workshops by the proprietors thereof, the same to be of such form and construction and of such number as shall be satisfactory to the board of health of the city or town in which the factory or workshop is situated.

RULE 132. In accordance with the foregoing law the board of health requires the following form, construction, and number of receptacles for expectoration in factories and workshops in the city of Chelsea.

Under ordinary conditions 1 cuspidor for every 5 male or every 20 female operatives.

The cuspidor may be of enameled iron or steel or other metal or glazed pottery. It should contain at least 1 inch of water when in use and must be cleaned every day with hot water and the contents flushed into the sewer. [Regulation board of health adopted May 10, 1910.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

HOUSING CODE—TITLE 2 (SANITATION).

SEC. 32. *Basement and cellar rooms.*—In tenement houses and dwelling houses hereafter erected no room in the basement or cellar shall be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes, other than for cooking or laundry purposes.

SEC. 33. *Cellars, and spaces under floors.*—When the first floor of any tenement house or dwelling house hereafter erected is occupied, or intended to be occupied,

for living purposes, said floor shall be at least 2 feet above the grade of the adjacent ground, and the space beneath such floor shall be inclosed to prevent the accumulation of rubbish, but provided with ample ventilation and adequate drainage. All cellars and basements in such tenement house or dwelling house shall be properly lighted, ventilated and drained in all their parts.

SEC. 34. *Courts, areas, and yards.*—In every tenement house and dwelling house hereafter erected all courts, areas, and yards shall be properly graded and drained, so that all water may drain freely into the street or sewer. And when necessary to secure such drainage, or to keep such premises in a sanitary condition, such courts, areas, or yards, or such portion thereof as the health department shall order, shall be properly concreted.

SEC. 35. *Water and water-closets in tenement houses.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be in each apartment a proper sink with running water. In every such house there shall be within each apartment a separate water-closet, located in the bathroom or in a separate compartment. Each such water-closet shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet; such compartment shall be not less than 3 feet wide, and shall be inclosed with plastered partitions, which shall extend to the ceiling. Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum size prescribed in this ordinance. Every water-closet compartment hereafter placed in any tenement house shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. If fixtures for gas or electricity are not provided in said compartment, then the door of said compartment shall be provided with translucent glass panels, not less in area than 4 square feet. The floor of every such water-closet compartment, unless the same be placed in a bathroom, shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, stone, or some other nonabsorbing waterproof material; and such waterproofing shall extend at least 6 inches above the floor, so that the said floor can be washed or flushed out without leaking. No drip trays shall be permitted. No water-closet fixtures shall be inclosed with any woodwork. Where in such tenement house there are apartments consisting of but one room, it shall be sufficient to provide one water-closet for each two such apartments. In such case, such water-closet shall not open into any apartment, but shall be accessible through a public hall, and the door thereof shall be provided with lock and keys; and such compartment and water-closet shall comply in all other respects with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 36. *Water and water-closets in dwelling houses.*—In every dwelling house hereafter erected where public water mains are reasonably accessible such house shall be provided with a proper sink therein, with running water inside the house; and when such water mains are not accessible such house shall have other water, suitable for all domestic uses, supplied either within the house or within 12 feet thereof; and every such house which is also reasonably accessible to a public or private sewer shall be provided with a water-closet inside the house. Such water-closet shall be in a compartment completely inclosed in plastered walls extending to the ceiling, with a window not less than 6 square feet in area opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court of the minimum dimensions prescribed in this ordinance, and shall not be located in the cellar or basement; provided, that where such house has two or more water-closets one of them may be located in the basement or cellar, and when so located such water-closet and the compartment containing the same shall, in all other respects, comply with the provisions of this section. Where a sewer is not accessible the closet shall consist of a privy vault, located in the yard and constructed in accordance with the ordinances of the city relating thereto; and the structure containing such privy shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

SEC. 37. *Sewer connection.*—No tenement house shall hereafter be erected on any street unless there is city water accessible thereto, nor unless there is a sewer accessible thereto. No cesspool or privy vault or similar means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any such tenement house, but every such house shall have its plumbing system connected with a sewer before such house is occupied.

SEC. 38. *Plumbing.*—In all tenement houses hereafter erected where plumbing or other pipes pass through floors or partitions, the openings around such pipes shall be sealed or made air-tight with plaster or other incombustible material, so as to prevent the passage of air or the spread of fire from one floor to another or from room to room. All plumbing work, except as otherwise specified in this ordinance, shall be in accordance with the plumbing regulations of said city. [Ordinance, adopted Mar. 6, 1911.]